

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 3, page 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A2  
N<sub>1</sub>  
P. 100 k  
541

--The isocyanate groups of the aromatic diisocyanate and the hydroxyl groups of the linear energetic polymers react, in a urethane type reaction, to form linear copolymers with urethane linkages. The linear copolymers have alternating sequences of elastomeric segments and thermoplastic segments. The elastomeric segments are provided by the linear energetic polymer and the thermoplastic segment are provided by the urethane linkage.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 2, page 11, with the following paragraph:

A3

--The linear copolymers formed from 4,4'-methylene bis-phenylisocyanate and GAP 1000 (i.e. GAP-M) have an average molecular weight of about 25,000 g/mole to about 35,000 g/mole.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 6, page 11, with the following paragraph:

A4

--Each of the urethane linkages within the copolymers so formed are capable of forming hydrogen bonds with an oxygen of the urethane linkage of another linear copolymer or with an oxygen of the linear energetic polymer of another linear copolymer. By doing so, the linear copolymers physically cross-link and form the polyurethane thermoplastic elastomer.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 22, page 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A5  
--The solvent is evaporated from the body of gas generating material by heating the body of gas generating material at an elevated temperature (i.e. about 50°C to about 60°C). Removal of the solvent causes the linear copolymers of the polyurethane thermoplastic elastomer to cross-link physically and form an elastic matrix within the body of gas generating material. The gas generating material is generally a resilient solid, like a hard rubber, capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation at 85°C and not brittle at -40°C.-

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 9, page 17, with the following paragraph:

A6  
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Spec  
--An advantage of the gas generating material of the present invention is that it can be easily recycled, unlike gas generating material formed from conventional thermoplastic elastomers. The gas generating material is recycled by mixing the gas generating material with an organic solvent, such as ethyl acetate, which dissolves the polyurethane thermoplastic elastomer by causing dissociation of the hydrogen bonds which cross-link the linear copolymers of the polyurethane thermoplastic elastomer. The inorganic salt oxidizer and other ingredients, such as supplemental fuel, burn rate modifier, plasticizer, and coolant, are recovered from the solution of gas generating material and organic solvent by